

Mr. Massey's Card.

Most certainly, Mr. Massey, we meant you no injustice, and we do not see that any has been done. We are still of opinion that you did decline the nomination of the caucus. In every way that was possible you were assured of the wish of every man in it to give you its nomination, but you positively declined to accept it, unless you should be allowed to modify it first so as to make it accord with your own views and wishes. We spread your letter in the News and allow you to argue your case. The Editor of the News can say with the most pleasant recollection that, in the day when Readjustment was young and undeveloped,

"Many a caution day, John
We've had w' an' another."
and nothing grieves us more than to differ with you now at the closing scenes of the chase. We should like to see unbroken ranks as we gather around the death of the stag. Caucus rule cannot be as bad as Funder rule. Caucus rule may be improved. Funder rule will never be so. Shall we give notice to the enemy that we lack unity of power at the moment we demand their unconditional surrender? You say you cannot run the Auditor's office with clerks selected by the caucus, but we must be allowed to remind you that, so far as we know, you are the only Readjuster named in connection with the position who does say so. We think you could try the matter on, and if after trial, you could not do so, you could then resign, or ask for a new deal. This alternative has for us one attraction and that attraction is this: It would not hurt you nor imperil the great party which has broken the iron front of Funderism.

One More M. C. for Virginia.

The N. Y. Herald says that by aid of Col. Fulkerson's vote the Committee on Pensions in Congress have agreed to report the Republican bill of Apportionment, by which the number of Congressmen will be increased from 293 to 320. This will give Virginia one additional member of Congress, and will compel a re-arrangement of the whole plan by which the State is now districted.

Gambetta has resigned as Premier of the French Republic, and the President has requested Mr. Freycinet to form a new Cabinet. The motive that impelled the distinguished, young and ardent Premier to resign seems not known. If it was done under the belief that he could not be spared, he should remember that France has done without the Bourbons, and Napoleon and Thiers and can really go on without missing Gambetta much. Other politicians in this country should make a note of this.

Adam and Guitau were two noted men. Adam made a character for frankness, by declaring the devil inspired him to do the deed. Guitau went into any more to do the deed than to frankness, declared the Devil inspired him to do the dark deed.

One of "The Four" Senators who fight for Massey, while speaking on the floor of the Senate, which is over the Auditor's office, alluded to him as "the old man down below."

Wonder if our friend Ayers, by his "Bill to incorporate the Moccasin Manufacturing Company" means to say he is going to manufacture moccasins?

Brownell—Mr. Speaker, here is a bill of \$210 for binding, I wish you to sign, so the money can be drawn.

Speaker—After signing it—there now, I have done all I can to make it binding.

The Laws of Massey! How they do delay business!

For the Bristol News.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
RICHMOND, Jan. 30th 1882.

Mr. Editor:
The Bristol News of the 24th inst. contains the following statement: "The fact is, Mr. Massey declined to accept the nomination of the Readjuster caucus."

In the same paper, under the caption of "Our Richmond Letter," it is said: "Mr. Massey absolutely declined the nomination of the Readjuster caucus, and I may add that he preferred to take the chances of getting the whole Funder vote and also enough of his Readjuster friends to defeat the nominee."

The editor of that paper is too high-spirited a gentleman to place me in a false position before his readers intentionally; yet these statements do, substantially, no doubt, place me, I desired and expected the nomination of the Readjuster caucus, and should certainly have accepted it if I had received it.
I was informed that my name could not be placed before the caucus for nomination unless I would sign a written pledge to submit to the rules it had adopted. There are ten clerks and a messenger in the Auditor's Office. I have bound and security for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, and am responsible for all the official acts of these clerks and messengers. Every dollar of State funds that goes into the treasury passes through their hands; yet while I and my securities are responsible for what these men do, the rules of the caucus allowed me to appoint but one of them, and gave me no voice, or choice in the selection of the rest. The caucus, which assumed no responsibility for their acts, was to have absolute control of their appointments. It was to

select and appoint whomsoever it pleased, and I was to be pledged to accept them. This rule was so unreasonable, so arbitrary, and so directly in conflict with the plain letter of the law, which declares in express terms that the Auditor shall appoint the clerks in his office, that I could not believe the caucus would insist upon it if its consequences were fully understood. I therefore asked the privilege of going into the caucus and explaining the business of my office and the duties of my different clerks, and showing the damage that might result to the party and to the State by the policy which this rule inaugurated. This privilege was denied me. The caucus adopted a resolution, giving Gen. Mahone and Col. Brady the privilege of attending its meetings at pleasure, but I was never permitted to enter its doors.
I wrote in most respectful terms, to the caucus explaining, as best I could in a brief letter, the peculiar duties and responsibilities of my office, and the qualifications necessary for its clerks, and appealed to it, in consideration of these things, to modify its rule so as to make the Auditor's office an exception to it. I assured it that I would not appoint a clerk who was not a Readjuster, and that I would distribute them among the different portions of the State so far as I possibly could consistently with the public interest. The caucus refused to modify its rule, or to nominate me, unless I would pledge myself to unconditional submission to it. You see, therefore, that instead of my declining the nomination, I could not get it unless I would first sacrifice my self-respect, disregard the law, and endanger my reputation and the public interest. No fair-minded man would expect me to do this. I am sure you will do me both the kindness and the justice to give this a place in your next issue.

Very respectfully,
JNO. E. MASSEY.

De Long's Wife.

Captain Nye, who knows more about Capt. De Long and the lost Jeannette than anyone else in the country, says of Mrs. De Long:

"Lieutenant De Long, needed and had no more competent advice than his wife. She is a noble, highly intelligent woman, and like himself, an enthusiast upon the subject of Arctic exploration. She has read and studied everything that experience and science have made known upon that topic, is familiar with the minutest details of every endeavor ever made for the penetration of the Arctic, and is a well-versed and experienced traveler in that field of most daring adventure. Could she possibly have done as she would have been most glad to have accompanied him upon his expedition, sharing his hardships, his perils and his fate. That however, was manifestly impracticable, as she had the good sense to recognize, I think one of the most touching episodes I ever witnessed was the parting between Lieutenant De Long and his wife, and I know that the pang of separation was heightened by her regret that she could not share his trials in the heroic endeavor for the attainment of the purpose in which her husband was so much bound up as he. We went out of the Bay of San Francisco with a tug following us to take back those who were to return, and not a word was spoken of the separation momentarily drawing nearer. Finally, when we had got pretty well out, Lieutenant De Long came to the fore and said, 'It is time to go.' A tramp's hand was lowered from the side and manned. He and Mrs. De Long got into it. I followed them, and he gave the order to 'pull away' for the tug. During the trip the silence in the little boat was oppressive, painfully beyond description, the only sound being the hum of the oars in the water, and the splash of the water. When we reached the tug, Lieutenant De Long pressed his wife's hand and simply said 'Good-by.' She stepped upon the tug, and, turning bent upon her husband a look in which there was expressed the most poignant feeling, mingled with a devout silent prayer for his safety and success. For an instant he seemed to hesitate, as if for the moment unmoved by her attitude and look, then recovering his self-control, turned to his men and in a full strong voice commanded, 'Pull away, men!' Soon their swiftly piloted oars placed him alongside the Jeannette. He mounted the side, saw the vessel bear away and watched her in silence until she was a mere speck upon the distant horizon, without a word being spoken. Then, finally when the Jeannette was fading from sight, Mrs. De Long said to me, 'Please let's go back, I want to be alone for a moment.' I followed her, and she stood there, however, almost immediately indeed, such was her power of self-control, and I believe also her confidence in her husband's ultimate success and happy return to her, she regained her self-possession and entered into conversation. It was such a manifestation of bravery on the part of a woman as I never saw before and never expect to witness again. But she has never had any doubt and has none now of the safety of her husband and his ultimate return to his native land. She was here a few days ago, and we have been in almost constant consultation or communication during the two years or more in which the fate of her husband has been shrouded in obscurity."

Colorless and Cold.

A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was so white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

Presidential Pardon.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial
WASHINGTON, January 28.—A prominent public man said to your correspondent to-night: "President Arthur said a stalwart Republican Congressman to me to-night, 'Will pardon the assassin, Guitau, on the ground that he is insane. I do not believe that he will, and said so, whereupon my friend replied: 'I know that it seems a strange thing to say, but it is true, nevertheless.' I know what I'm talking about, and you'll acknowledge that I am right before the Fourth of July.'"

As Usual.

Forney's Press.
The commercial traveler of a Philadelphia house while in Tennessee approached a stranger as the train was about to start:

"Are you going on this train?"
"I am."

"Have you any baggage?"
"No."

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't hurt you anything—You see, I've two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket, and we'll enclose them. See?"

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you were going on this train."

"No, I am. I'm the conductor."

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in their praises of Floreston Cologne.

To Those Who Will Take Summer Boarders.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company are now preparing their annual Summer Tourist Book, which shows in addition to the various watering places, a list of persons willing to take boarders during the summer months. This information will be printed free of cost.—Any one desiring to take boarders during the summer months, will confer a favor by reporting by mail to Charles P. Hatch, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Lynchburg, Va., answering the following questions: 1st. Post Office address. 2d. Name of Farm or House and where located. 3d. Name of nearest Railway Station. 4th. Distance to Railway Station. Mode of conveyance from the Station. 5th. Price per week. 6th. Price per month. 7th. Can special rates be had for families. 8th. Number that can be accommodated. 9th. Is there any good Hunting or Fishing. 10th. Can Horses or Vehicles be hired for riding or driving, and at what price?

A Mocking Bird's Tribute to a Dead Songstress.

The following is related by a Richmond correspondent of the Boston Herald. A beautiful and touching incident is related of the burial of the dead songstress (Mrs. Caroline Richings-Benedict). Early this morning a mocking bird escaped from its cage in the upper part of the city, and, though diligent search was made, its owner could not find it. This evening, as the last chords of earth were being thrown on the grave of the opera singer, a succession of thrills and clear warbling was poured forth from the throat of a mocking bird perched in a tree near by and was continued until the minister had pronounced the benediction. It was recognized as the missing bird, and at sundown it returned home and went back into its cage, which had been left open at the window.

How it Feels to Freeze.

A MAN BEFORE WHOSE WEARY EYES STRANGE COLORED LIGHTS DANCED AND FLICKERED.
[From the Leadville Chronicle]

That there is least sufficient latent heat in the snow to prevent death from freezing while entirely surrounded by it, Frank White, of this city, who returned a day or two ago from a long trip in the Indian country, is willing to testify. In course of his homeward journey Mr. White had an experience which all the mineral wealth of Leadville could not attempt him to repeat. It was on the Grand river where the snow had recently fallen to a great depth. The weather was somewhat murky when he started to return, but he relied upon a tolerably good prairie and that unknown quantity termed good luck to get back before the snow had fallen in any great quantities. In both of these he was sadly deceived as the freezing flakes which began to fall on the second day out, soon obliterated everything save the most bold readily recognized landmarks.

On the fourth day he was lost in the storm and at last found shelter in a little clump of cottonwood trees, the thickness of whose branches in a measure protected the ground. The night had turned bitterly and intensely cold and to his dismay he found that the tramps his match safe had fallen from his pocket and was not to be found. For an instant it seemed as though nothing but a frozen death awaited him, for he knew well, to spend that night where he stood or even to tarry there motionless any further length of time would surely be fatal. He tried to color lights that are a sure forerunner of death by freezing being so flicker beyond his eyes and he felt that he must take desperate chances for existence.

It was then that it occurred to him that he had read somewhere of the latent heat in the snow, and the last resort of a freezing man. He did not stop long for deliberation, but began, with benumbed fingers, to burrow in the huge white bank ahead of him. In a few moments he had excavated a hole of considerable size, and drawing his blanket tightly around him, he crept in. After a short time his body began to grow more comfortable and his hands regained their sense of feeling. Then he grew sleepy, but he dared not close his eyes, fearing that it was the stupor of freezing that he felt. At last without knowing it, he fell asleep and did not awake until early the next morning. He had passed as comfortably a night as if he had had a roof over his head, and, save for his frost-bitten finger tips, which had been exposed, he was uninjured by his night in the snow. He resumed the tramp early in the morning, and toward the close of the afternoon was well relieved to strike a camp of survivors.

Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty, and healthy looking men, women and children that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

Home Ornaments.

To have a lovely, beautiful home does not necessarily cost a fortune, nor more than a few dollars, comparatively. Nature has placed at our disposal ornaments that no art can perfectly reproduce, and which would grace a palace.

And armful of dried ferns, gorgeous Autumn leaves and moss, and a basket of cones and acorns, with a little taste and ingenuity in their disposal about the walls, pictures, curtains, in wreaths, baskets, etc., will give to the homeliest room an air of refinement and comfort which money does not always procure. Then do not neglect these gifts which are provided with a lavish hand free alike to all; and which become as well the palace as the cot.

Renew Your Lease.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symptoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort.—Advertisement.

How Cheaply One Can Live.

Bread, after all, is the cheapest diet one can live on, and also the best. A story is told that shows just how cheap a man can live, when he gets down to mush; figuratively and literally speaking. Colonel Fitzgibbon was, many years ago, colonial agent at London for the Canadian government, and was wholly dependent upon remittances from Canada for his support. On one occasion these remittances failed to arrive, and as there was no cable in those days he was compelled to write to his Canadian friends to know the reason of the delay. Meanwhile he had just one sovereign to live upon. He found that he could live upon sixpence per day, or about twelve and a half cents of our money—four pennypieces of bread, one pennyworth of milk and one pennyworth of sugar. He made pudding of some of the bread and sugar, which served for breakfast, dinner, and supper, the milk being reserved for the last meal. When his remittances arrived about a month afterward he had five shillings remaining of his sovereign, and he liked his frugal diet so well that he kept it up for over two years, possibly longer.—Twelve cents a day is certainly a small amount to expend for food; but a man in Minnesota, about three years ago, was worried through a whole year on ten dollars. He lived on "Johnny cake."

We know of a theological student in an Ohio college who, sustained by grace, rice and corn bread, lived thirteen weeks on seven dollars; but there were several good apple orchards near the college and the farmers kept hogs. It is not the necessities of life that cost much, but the luxuries; and it is with the major part of mankind as it was with the Frenchman who said that if he had the luxuries of life he could dispense with the necessities. Mere living is cheap, but as the hymnologist says, "It is not all life to live."—American Miller.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Mr. Stansberry Rohr, of Harrisonburg, while driving a double team on a country road a few days ago, was stopped by highwaymen, who would have robbed him, but were frightened off by the approach of a buggy, driven by friend of Mr. Rohr's, which was some distance behind.

"He knew it was sinful, but he would, and now he is in jail at Pinecastle; and Mam' Belle, she comes to him and weeps and sobs and entreats by turns, and he can't see his way clear of the wretched business any more—and he such a nice, respectable young man, too."

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER OF WAYNE CO., N. Y.

Money and its Uses.

One celebrated writer gravely exhorts his countrymen, in order to banish all vice at once, to "throw all their money into the sea." But is not all this mere empty rant? Is there any solid reason in it? By no means. For let the world be as corrupt as it will, is gold or silver to blame? The love of money, we know, "is the root of all evil," but not the thing itself. The fault does not lie in the money, but in them that use it. It is of doing all manner of good. It is true, were men in a state of innocence, and were all men "filled with the Holy Ghost," so that, like the infant church at Jerusalem, "no man counted any thing he had his own," but "distribution was made to every one as he needed," the use of it would be superseded—as we cannot consider of doing all manner of good. 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